INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE:

The Top 200 Employers in the District of Columbia

From time to time, the Labor Market Information Staff ranks District employers by the size of their work force. These rankings are based on required quarterly employment and payroll information submitted by employers under the District's unemployment compensation statute. The employment levels used for this study were those reported by employers for September 1988.

The ranking of the top 200 employers is headed by George Washington University. In second place is the Washington Post Company followed by Howard University. Employment among these 200 major District employers ranged from nearly 5,500 workers to approximately 250. The list contains only about 1 percent of all private sector firms in the City. Yet, these 200 firms employ nearly 150,000 individuals or approximately 37 percent of all private sector workers. Employment levels among the 200 firms, however, declines rather rapidly. For example, when the 200 firms were divided into quarters, the average employment of the first fifty firms was 1,779 employees; for the second fifty, 532 employees; for the third fifty, 387 employees, and for the last group, 304 employees.

Within these top firms, hospitals were the largest employers, employing some 22,100 workers or 15 percent of the approximately 150,000 workers in the study. Universities and colleges were second with approximately 18,300 workers or 12 percent of the total; followed by hotels with 8,100 employees. Utility companies ranked fourth with 7,400 followed by law firms with 7,200; restaurants with 6,800 and three department stores with 3,600.

Based on this study, the Department has prepared a *Directory of Chief Executive Officers for the 200 Major Employers in the District of Columbia*. The *Directory* contains the name and address of each firm's local CEO, as well as the the name of the firm's personnel director. A limited number of these directories are available for the public. Persons interested in receiving a free copy of the Directory may do so by calling (202) 639-1635 or 1642.

RANKING OF 200 LARGEST EMPLOYERS

(By size of work force)

TOP 50

1. George Washington University 2. Washington Post 3. Howard University 4. Washington Hospital Center 5. Georgetown University 6. Potomac Electric Power Co. 7. C & P Telephone Co. 8. Marriott Corp. 9. Children's Hospital National Medical Center 10. Blue Cross/Blue Shield 11. Howard University Hospital 12. General Maintenance Service Co., Inc. 13. George Washington University Hospital 14. Georgetown University Hospital 15. Woodward & Lothrop 16. American University 17. Greater Southeast Community Hospital 18. AT&T 19. Riggs National Bank 20. Hyatt Regency Hotel Corp. 21. Catholic University of America 22. Providence Hospital 23. McDonald's Corp. 24. National Geographic Society 25. Gallaudet College 26. Safeway Stores, Inc. 27. Federal National Mortgage Assoc. 28. Sibley Memorial Hospital 29. U.S. Maintenance Industry 30. National Academy of Sciences 31. American Security Bank 32. Washington Times 33. Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. 34. American Red Cross National Headqtrs. 35. Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. 36. Guest Services, Inc. 37. Sears Roebuck & Co. 38. National Bank of Washington 39. Arthur Andersen & Co. 40. Sheraton Operating Corp. 41. First American Bankshares, Inc. 42. Group Health Assoc., Inc. 43. Washington Hilton Hotel 44. Columbia Hospital for Women 45. Capitol Hill Hospital 46. National Rehabilitation Hospital 47. MCI Telecommunications 48. IBM Corp. 49. Red Coats, Inc. 50. Arnold & Porter.

SECOND 50

51. American Assoc. of Retired Persons 52. Miller & Long Co., Inc. 53. The Hecht Co. 54. Smith Co. 55. Peat, Marwick, Main & Co. 56. Odgen Allied Services Corp. 57. Covington & Burling 58. Price, Waterhouse & Co. 59. Giant Food, Inc. 60. Temporary Resources, Inc. 61. Union Labor Life Insurance Co. 62. AT&T Federal Systems, Inc. 63. National Broad-

Continued on page 11

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casting Co., Inc. 64. ASC Store III (Garfinckel's) 65. Colonial Parking, Inc. 66. American Broadcasting Co., Inc. 67. OMNI Shoreham Hotel 68. Hogan & Hartson 69. Capitol Hilton Hotel 70. George Hyman Construction Co. 71. Willard Intercontinental Hotel 72. Student Loan Marketing Association 73. American Petroleum Institute 74. Washington Gas Light Co. 75. Service America Corp. 76. Ernst & Whinney 77. Citicorp Savings of Washington 78. Republican National Committee 79. Martin Marietta Corp. 80. Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation 81. National Education Assoc. 82. Capitol Pizza, Inc. 83. American Bankers Assoc. 84. National Children's Center 85. Kaiser Permanente 86. Temps & Co. 87. Psychiatric Institute of Washington, D.C., Inc. 88. Ship Shape Maintenance Co., Inc. 89. Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering 90. Syscon Corp. 91. Planning Research Corp. 92. Steptoe & Johnson 93. P&R Enterprises, Inc. 94. Donohoe Construction Co., Inc. 95. UNISYS Corp. 96. Communications Satellite Corp. 97. Mayflower Hotel 98. U.S. Chamber of Commerce 99. Greyhound Lines, Inc. 100. Gilbert/Robinson Inc.

THIRD 50

101. CWI, Inc. 102. Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld 103. Parking Management, Inc. 104. Urban Shelters & Health Care Systems, Inc. 105. American Cafe 106. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn 107. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. 108. Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue 109. Four Seasons Hotel 110. Maryland National Bank 111. Wyatt Co. 112. Temporaries, Inc. 113. Coopers & Lybrand 114. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. 115. U.S. News & World Report 116. American Chemical Society 117. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge 118. National Public Radio 119. J&L Contract Services, Inc. 120. District Management Corp. 121. Daka Food Service Management, Inc. 122. ARA Services, Inc. 123. Madison Hotel 124. International Brotherhood of Teamsters-Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Union 125. Raleigh Stores Corp. 126. Touche, Ross & Co. 127. Arthur Young & Co. 128. BFS Guard Services, Inc. 129. National Cleaning Contractors, Inc. 130. Ingrid's Temps 131. Fried, Frank, Harris, Schriver & Jacobson 132. Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom 133. National Rifle Assoc. 134. Howrey & Simon 135. Convention Center Caterers 136. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius 137. Norrell Services, Inc. 138. B&B Catering Service 139. United Service Organizations, Inc. 140. Crestar Bank 141. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. 142. Vista International Hotel 143. Potomac Building Maintenance Co. 144. American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter 145. Bricyn, Inc. 146. Phillips Flagship Restaurant 147. Crowell & Moring 148. Time Life Libraries, Inc. 149. Gotham Building Maintenance of Washington 150. Hadley Memorial Hospital.

FOURTH 50

151. Columbia Broadcasting Co., Inc. 152. Allied Security Inc. 153. Washington Nursing Facility 154. Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. 155. Westin Hotel 156. AFL&CIO 157. Sutherland, Asbill and Brennan 158. Edison Electric Institute 159. Dow, Lohnes & Albertson 160. Contract Cleaning Services, Inc. 161. Friends of the National Zoo 162. National Rural Utilities Cooperative Assoc. 163. Greater Southeast Community Center for the Aging 164. Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries 165. Grant Park Nursing Home 166. American Federation of State County & Municipal Employees 167. Five Hundred C Street Associates 168. Grand Hotel 169. American Psychiatric Assoc. 170. Tracy Temporaries, Inc. 171. Bell Atlantic Network Services, Inc. 172. 1789 Restaurant 173. Lord & Taylor 174. International Services Systems, Inc. 175. Vanguard Technologies Corp. 176. Hospital for Sick Children 177. Palace Laundry, Inc. 178. Hechinger Company 179. Hotel Washington 180. Hill's Capitol Security, Inc. 181. WJLA-TV 182. Halifax Engineering, Inc. 183. United States Catholic Conference 184. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 185. Wisconsin Avenue Cinemas 186. Tourmobile Landmark Services 187. Deloitte, Haskings & Sells 188. Dickstein, Sharpiro and Morin 189. John J. Kirlin, Inc. 190. Associated Press Broadcast Services 191. Building Maintenance Associates, Inc. 192. United Mine Workers of America Health & Retirement Fund 1974 Pension Trust 193. Vie De France Bakery Corp. 194. Strategic Planning Association, Inc. 195. Stromberg Sheet Metal Co. 196. National Corp. for Housing Partnerships 197. Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers Restaurants 198. Washington Plaza Hotel 199. Westinghouse Electric Corp. 200. National Association of Home Builders of the United States.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In June 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. As usual, the Washington Area's jobless rate rose slightly between May and June. The rate rose 0.3 percentage point to 3.0 percent. This was the sixteenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.0 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was up from 2.9 percent in May to 3.4 percent in June. A year ago, Boston's rate was 3.0 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of four years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a June rate of 3.6 percent up from 3.3 percent recorded in May. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.2 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.8 percent jobless rate in June, up from 4.2 percent in May. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 5.2 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which June data are available, 61 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percent or more, and 36 had increases of that magnitude. Fifty-nine areas had rates below 4 percent, while 25 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	JUNE	
	1989*	1988
1. Indianapolis, IN	2.8	4.7
2. Washington, D.C.	**3.0**	**2.9**
3. Boston, MA	3.4	3.0
4. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	3.2
5. San Francisco, CA	3.7	3.8
6. Salt Lake City, UT	3.9	4.5
7. Philadelphia, PA	4.0	3.9
8. Nashville, TN	4.2	5.8
9. Portland, OR	4.3	4.9
10. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.5
11. Seattle, WA	4.4	5.1
12. Milwaukee, WI	4.4	3.6
13. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.4	3.5
14. Newark, NJ	4.5	3.8
15. Phoenix, AR	4.5	5.6
16. Oklahoma City, OK	4.6	5.9
17. Pittsburgh, PA	4.7	6.1
18. Oakland, CA	4.8	4.9
19. Baltimore, MD	4.8	5.2
20. Columbus, OH	5.0	4.9
21. Cleveland, OH	5.0	5.7
22. New York, NY	5.0	3.6
23. Cincinnati, OH	5.0	5.8
24. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	5.1
25. Sacramento, CA	5.3	5.5
26. Memphis, TN	5.3	6.5
27. Dayton, OH	5.4	5.2
28. Chicago, IL	5.4	6.6
29. Buffalo, NY	5.5	4.0
30. St. Louis, MO	5.5	6.1
31. Kansas City, MO	5.5	5.5
32. Atlanta, GA	5.7	5.5
33. Dallas, TX	5.8	6.5
34. Birmingham, AL	5.9	6.4
35. Houston, TX	6.3	7.7
36. Denver, CO	6.3	6.0
37. Jackson, MS	6.6	6.4
38. Miami, FL	6.7	5.1
39. Montgomery, AL	6.9	6.8
40. Louisville, KY	7.2	6.9
41. Detroit, MI	7.6	7.3
42. New Orleans, LA	8.6	10.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 5.3 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-third highest jobless rate in the country. This was up considerably from May when it ranked sixteenth in the standing. Maryland's rate at 4.3 percent was also up considerably from the 3.8 percent registered in May. Virginia's jobless rate also rose increased by 0.2 percentage point to 3.6 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-sixth and forty-seventh, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Marylahd and Virginia were 4.6 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

Eleven states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Alaska (2.1 percentage points), New Mexico (1.9 points), and Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia (all 1.8 points). There were over-the year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more in the District of Columbia and 13 states. Vermont experienced the greatest increase (1.4 percentage points), followed by Florida and New York (both 1.3 points).

June unemployment rates were below 4 percent in 12 states. States with the lowest rates were Hawaii (3.0 percent), Indiana (3.3 percent), and Connecticut and New Hampshire (both 3.4 percent). Mississippi, at 9.8 percent had the highest rate in June, and three other states had rates above 8 percent—Louisiana (9.5 percent), Arkansas (8.4 percent), and West Virginia (8.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 5.3 percent) had the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was four notches below the May standing. In June, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent up from 6.4 percent in May. A year ago, the average rate was 7.0 percent. There were eleven cities with rates at 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia at 5.3 percent was in the grouping.

Only one city, Detroit, recorded a double digit jobless rate in June. Detroit's rate at 11.8 percent was up from 9.6 percent in May. Five other cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—New Orleans (8.9 percent), Miami and Dayton (8.3 percent each), Birmingham (8.2 percent), and Atlanta (8.0 percent). The lowest rates were in Boston (4.0 percent), Salt Lake City (4.1 percent), San Francisco (4.5 percent), and Pittsburgh (4.6 percent).

Of the 26 selected central cities, seventeen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being recorded by Gary (2.9 percent), Newark (2.1 percent), New Orleans (1.9 percent), and Houston and Chicago (1.4 percent each). Nine cities posted over-the-year increases in joblessness, with the largest in Buffalo (2.1 percent) and Miami (2.0 percent).

Employers
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Unemployment rates by state, June 1989

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	June	
	1989*	1988
1. Boston, MA	4.0	3.8
2. Salt Lake City, UT	4.1	4.8
3. San Francisco, CA	4.5	4.7
4. Pittsburgh, PA	4.6	5.9
5. New York, NY	5.3	3.9
6. District of Columbia	**5.3**	**4.5**
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.4	6.8
8. Columbus, OH	5.5	5.2
9. Milwaukee, WI	5.6	4.7
10. Los Angeles, CA	5.6	5.7
11. Newark, NJ	5.8	7.9
12. Cincinnati, OH	6.3	7.1
13. Gary, IN	6.3	9.2
14. Dallas, TX	6.7	7.5
15. Houston, TX	6.8	8.2
16. Chicago, IL	7.0	8.4
17. Baltimore, MD	7.3	8.0
18. St. Louis, MO	7.4	8.7
19. Buffalo, NY	7.7	5.6
20. Cleveland, OH	7.9	8.9
21. Atlanta, GA	8.0	8.2
22. Birmingham, AL	8.2	9.0
23. Miami, FL	8.3	6.3
24. Dayton, OH	8.3	7.9
25. New Orleans, LA	8.9	10.8
26. Detroit, MI	11.8	10.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities July 1989

Initial claims for benefits in unemployment insurance for workers whose last place of employment was the District of Columbia climbed to 3,620 in July 1989. This represents a 21 percent monthly increase from June 1989, and is primarily seasonal in nature. Effective with claims filed in July, a new base period for the determination of monetary benefits begins. Many claimants choose to wait until the change of the base period before filing for compensation because their base period for claims filed after July 1 has more earnings than the period for claims filed prior to July. The higher the earnings in a base period, the higher is the benefit entitlement. Claims filed in the month which begins a calendar quarter (and signals the beginning of the new base period) are usually higher than in other months. The July 1988 increase was 19 percent, 12 percent and 21 percent, respectively, in 1987 and 1986.

All other workload measures (weeks claimed, weeks compensated, first and final payments) increased over the month—reflecting the seasonal increase in initial claims. The total benefit outlay was $6.6 million—half a percentage point above last month.

The average weekly benefit amount paid in July was $200.26—less than half a percent above last month. The July level is, as expected, higher than any month in the history of the program. The maximum weekly benefit amount, along with a higher scale of benefits, increased from $268 to $283, effective January 1989. Each month as exhaustees who were probably on the $268 maximum scale leave the program, and others enter on the $283 maximum scale, the average naturally increases. Added to that is the fact that the July entrants were at a higher base period and thus a slightly higher benefit level. The average is expected to increase gradually each month.

The outlay for benefits for the January-July period this year is $46.5 million, at $196.28 per each 241,866 compensated week. At this point last year, the outlay was $43.2 million, averaging $176.80 per week, with a 236,165 compensated week workload. The increased workload in compensated weeks this year was just the opposite from last year, when workload decreased by 13 percent. The direction at July was also downward in 1987 from 1986.

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- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
July 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	% Change From June 1989	% Change From July 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,456	2,888	3,309	+19.7	+4.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,987	30,789	30,208	+7.1	+9.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,277	29,847	28,194	+1.4	+7.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,959,207	$5,891,364	$5,241,693	+1.2	+13.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$196.82	$196.24	$185.92	+0.3	+5.9
Number of First Payments	1,908	1,432	1,729	+33.2	+10.4
Number of Final Payments	932	869	761	+7.2	+22.5
Total Beneficiaries	8,806	8,363	8,448	+5.3	+4.2
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	127	79	119	+60.8	+6.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,240	2,263	1,942	-1.0	+15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,646	2,762	1,836	-4.2	+44.1
Total Benefits Paid	$631,616	$663,006	$390,964	-4.7	+61.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$238.71	$240.05	$212.94	-0.6	+12.1
Number of First Payments	106	88	115	+20.5	-7.8
Number of Final Payments	82	57	48	+43.9	+70.8
Total Beneficiaries	726	740	534	-1.9	+36.0
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	35	27	41	+29.6	-14.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	283	299	469	-5.4	-39.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	233	253	383	-7.9	-39.2
Total Benefits Paid	$49,132	$52,071	$74,141	-5.6	-33.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$210.87	$205.81	$193.58	+2.5	+8.9
Number of First Payments	22	25	29	-12.0	-24.1
Number of Final Payments	16	13	18	+23.1	-11.1
Total Beneficiaries	76	72	123	+5.6	-38.2
Total-All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,618	2,994	3,469	+20.8	+4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,510	33,351	32,619	+6.5	+8.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,156	32,862	30,413	+0.9	+9.0
Total Benefits Paid	$6,639,955	$6,606,441	$5,706,798	+0.5	+16.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.26	$199.99	$187.64	+0.1	+6.7
Number of First Payments	2,036	1,545	1,873	+31.8	+8.7
Number of Final Payments	1,030	939	827	+9.7	+24.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,608	9,175	9,105	+4.7	+5.5

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.6 percent during the 2-months ended in July, to a level of 127.8 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 5.9 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 0.6 percent from May to July. The July level of 127.3 (1982-84=100) was 6.2 percent higher than the index in July 1988.

The 0.6 percent increase in the CPI-U from May to July compares with an increase of 0.8 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Declines in prices for food and clothing, coupled with a smaller increase in transportation costs, were largely responsible for this moderation. On the other hand, the indexes for housing, entertainment, and other goods and services advanced more than in the preceding 2-month period.

The index for housing costs rose 1.1 percent from May to July. Shelter costs increased at a slower rate—up 0.6 percent from May to July compared with a 1.0 percent rise in the preceding 2-month period. This moderation was more than offset by a sharp seasonal increase in charges for electricity.

Entertainment costs rose 1.3 percent, following increases of 0.4 and 0.2 percent in the two preceding 2-month periods.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which rose 8.5 percent from January to March, and 0.1 percent in the 2-months ended in May, declined 3.6 percent from May to July. Lower prices, reflecting end-of-season sales were recorded for women's, girls', and men's apparel.

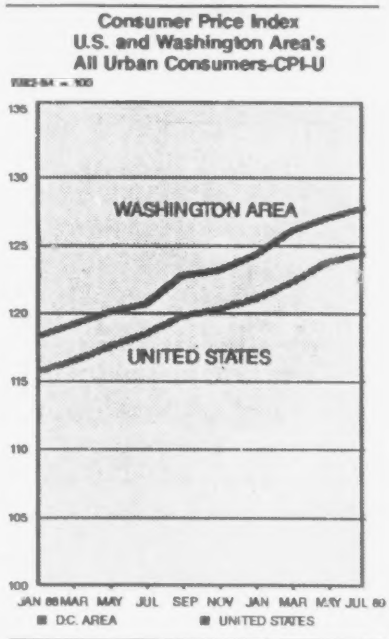
Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, the two-month increases were just about even—posting 0.6 point and 0.5 point, respectively. Prices tended to increase faster, nationally, for food and beverage, housing, and medical care. On the other hand, prices tended to increase faster locally, for apparel and upkeep, transportation, and energy. Energy prices increased by 5.6 points locally. Nationally, the increase was 1.1 points. Prices for entertainment and other goods and services were about equal.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a/]

	July 1989	Percent Change: 2 months Ago	Percent Change: Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	124.4	+0.5	+5.0
Washington Area	127.8	+0.6	+5.9
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	126.4	-0.1	+4.9
Housing	129.5	+1.1	+3.8
Apparel & Upkeep	130.8	-3.6	+17.2
Transportation	114.8	+0.9	+6.4
Medical Care	146.4	+0.7	+6.2
Entertainment	127.9	+1.3	+4.8
Other Goods & Services	150.5	+1.4	+8.4
Special Index: Energy[b/]	**98.3**	**+5.6**	**+9.8**

a 1982-84=100, except as noted.
b June 1978=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.



Personal Income of District Residents First Quarter 1989

On an annual basis, personal income of District residents for the first quarter 1989 totaled $14.4 billion dollars—up 11.9 percent from the first quarter 1988. Personal income nationwide, over-the-past year, was up 9.5 percent. Local income increased much faster than in the U.S. economy. In fact, local income over the past two years has been rising at a faster rate than in the United States. (See chart.)

In the first quarter 1989, 64.3 percent of the income in the District came from wages, salaries and other payments at places of work. In addition, 15.5 percent came from dividends, interests and rents and 20.5 percent from transfer payments, such as social security and welfare. Nationally, about 68 percent of all income originated at work, 17.5 percent from dividends, interests and rents and 14.4 percent were transfers. Thus, in the District, slightly less of the income is derived from work, dividends, interests and rents and (about 6 percent) from transfer payments than in the U.S. economy.

Between the first quarter 1988 and 1989, earnings at work showed the largest increase (14.4 percent), but dividends, interests and rents, also increased significantly (11.8 percent). However, there was a slight 4.8 percent increase in the level of transfer payments, even though unemployment insurance payments remained unchanged over the year at $70.0 million.

Personal Income
The United States & The District of Columbia
First Quarters of 1988 & 1989
(in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates)

	1 QTR '88	1 QTR '89	CHANGE	% CHANGE
UNITED STATES	$3,922,767	$4,297,169	$374,402	9.5
THE DISTRICT	12,845	14,371	1,526	11.9

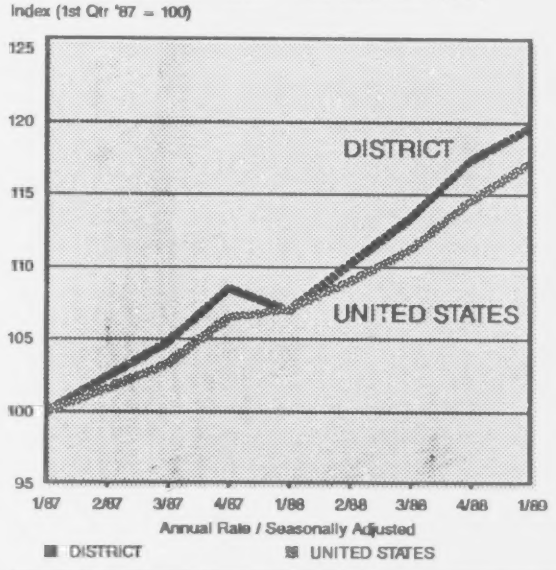
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Information System. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Personal Income
District of Columbia
First Quarters of 1988 & 1989
(in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates)

	1 QTR 1988	1 QTR 1989	CHANGE	% CHANGE
Total Personal Income	$12,845	$14,371	$1,526	11.9
Sources:				
Net Earnings by Place of Work*	8,073	9,234	1,161	14.4
Plus Dividends, Interest, Rents	1,992	2,227	235	11.8
Plus Transfer Payments	2,779	2,909	130	4.7
UI Payments	70	70	0	0.0
Other Transfers	2,710	2,839	129	4.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Adjusted for D.C. residents only.

Personal Income
Index: The United States &
The District of Columbia
1st Quarter 1987 - 1st Quarter 1989



Hours and Earnings in Manurfacuting

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for July 1989 decreased $2.84. Average Weekly Hours dropped .3 hour. However, Average Hourly Earnings increased slightly by 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a decrease in Weekly Earnings of $36.92 and a drop in Weekly Hours of 3.5 hours due to less overtime being worked. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies, on the other hand, reported more overtime causing the Weekly Earnings to rise $21.65. Weekly Hours increased 1.2 hours and Hourly Earnings increased 16 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products reflect a decrease in Weekly Earnings of $39.06. Weekly Hours dropped 2.7 hours, as Hourly Earnings dropped 23 cents due to less business other than seasonal. Other Non-Durable Goods reported less overtime, thus Weekly Earnings declined $16.55. Weekly Hours decreased .5 hour and Hourly Earnings declined 28 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Manufacturing	477.53	480.37	436.15	39.4	39.7	38.7	12.12	12.10	11.27
Durable Goods	500.15	500.41	436.86	42.1	42.3	40.6	11.88	11.83	10.76
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	543.72	580.64	511.97	46.0	49.5	46.5	11.82	11.73	11.01
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	527.93	506.28	436.62	41.8	40.6	38.0	12.63	12.47	11.49
Other Durable Goods	477.02	479.00	417.91	41.3	41.4	40.3	11.55	11.57	10.37
Non-Durable Goods	457.32	462.64	435.18	37.0	37.4	37.1	12.36	12.37	11.73
Food & Kindred Products	457.44	496.50	433.05	43.4	46.1	38.7	10.54	10.77	11.19
Printing & Publishing	474.64	473.15	458.55	34.9	35.1	35.3	13.60	13.48	12.99
Other Non-Durable Goods	387.82	404.37	353.98	42.2	42.7	42.7	9.19	9.47	8.29

Total Production Workers	July '89	June '89	July '88
	41,000	41,400	43,500

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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